

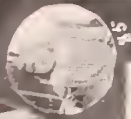
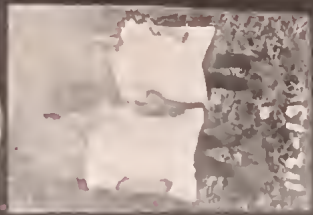
# SAVE THE CHILDREN FOR THE FRANCE OF TOMORROW



## AMERICAN OUVROIR FUND

(Endorsed by the War Relief Clearing House for France and its Allies)

20 FIFTH AVENUE - - NEW YORK



# Saving Children for the France of Tomorrow

**I**N our impulsive, breathless American generosity we have poured out money at each call of the war charities, but now is the time to give a little more wisely, more permanently, to win with our gifts not only the gratitude but the respect and love of the French nation. It is a reward not to be discounted.

In the midst of the overtaxing burdens of war men and women of France who stand for philanthropy in its broadest, most humanitarian sense, have found a way, in spite of the enormous number of orphaned children, mutilated and blind soldiers, to give a personal accounting of individual cases to those who wish it. These men and women, with national and international reputations for achievements and character, stand back of each child with their personal recommendation of his merits.

The American Onvroid, as the chosen link with America of these well-established organizations in France, stands for the French ideal of personal service and contact. It does not ask Americans to contribute vaguely to the "relief of French orphans," or to the "re-educating of mutilated and blind soldiers." It asks for a definite sum for an individual orphan, an individual mutilated or blind soldier, whose story he may learn, whose photograph he may see, to whom he may write, from whom he will receive letters.

In a word, with the gift through this source goes personal touch, a choice of the individual whose circumstances most interest you, whom you feel you can help best. No personal gift contributed as an individual fund through the American Onvroid is lost in the great melting pot of war benevolence. It goes straight from you bearing your message of love and sympathy and brings directly back to you a warm response from the heart of an individual.

What a glorious privilege for us to be able to help preserve to these children their precious rights, to give to them the same chance

we would want our children to have if their fathers had been mowed down in a war of defence and liberty.

To do this in the right way one cannot give to all children indiscriminately one fixed sum and then go one's way feeling that the gift is ended and the child will be provided for, no matter what his parentage or his situation in life. That is not the French way, the human way to give.

We should give with some understanding of the varying individualities and circumstances of the orphaned children. This is a less hurried way; it calls for more personal interest on our parts, more love and sympathy to accompany our gifts, but in so giving we build up a tie between the two countries that should last throughout all time.

We reward a brave soldier who has died fighting for the cause of individual liberty, of America as well as of France, by giving the aid that is necessary to keep his child out of an institution and under the protection of the mother or some loving guardian; to be brought up in his own faith and to the same opportunities that would have been his had the free life of France been uninterrupted by war.

A little personal interest and the willingness to help in the wisest way can wipe out the distance that lies between the two countries and bring us in actual contact with those our money is helping. There are hundreds of thousands of these orphans, and each day adds its fresh toll. Of those hundreds of thousands each one is a little individual like our own children, with his right to develop in his own environment, to the fullest possibilities of his own inheritance. They are the richest asset of the France of to-morrow.

Above all the nations of the world, France has held aloft the torch of liberty, of personal freedom, of individuality. To keep that sacred flame undimmed, she has spilled her blood plenteously, uncomplainingly in the past, for that she is spilling her blood to-day against foes who threaten it.

For those same ideals America stands, but we have had fewer battles to wage to uphold them, our blood spilled is but a cupful

in comparison. It is no figure of speech to say that France and her allies are fighting our battles for us in this war. Every final victory they gain, every triumph over imperialism, absolutism, militarism is a sure and certain advancement of the cause of personal liberty, of individuality, not only in Europe, but in America.

France asks nothing of the world. She fights, has fought from the beginning of this war, with her eyes to the front, her head lifted proudly in the assurance of the righteousness of her cause. She says nothing of what she has endured, utters no outcry for the needs of her people. France is proud. But we who look on must see those scars, must see the needs of her orphaned children, her widows, her mutilated soldiers, and, since she is fighting for America's cause also, they should be as our orphans, our widows, our mutilated.

We owe it to her that her children at least should not suffer, should not lose, as the result of their fathers' sacrifice, one jot of that individuality, that freedom, which is the priceless heritage of their country.



Funds contributed for war orphans will be distributed through  
ASSOCIATION NATIONALE FRANCAISE POUR LA PROTECTION  
DES FAMILLES DES MORTS POUR LA PATRIE  
5 rue du Pré aux Clers - Paris

(Over 5,000 have been helped so far, while about 20,000 widows and orphans needing help remain on their list, which is being added to by the thousands.)



# Personal and Individual War Relief Fund

FOR THE EDUCATION AND SUPPORT OF  
FRENCH CHILDREN WHOSE FATHERS  
HAVE DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY

The American Ouyvoir Fund for war relief differs from other war reliefs in the fact that it is always personal and individual. No funds are raised for such purposes as helping orphans in general. Each fund asked for is a separate fund for a definite orphan, whose history has been personally investigated and whose real wants are known. Each fund is raised, therefore, with a definite object in view, which is known to the contributor. The photograph of the orphan helped is given to the contributor of the fund, who corresponds directly with the orphan or its parent.

Every fund receives (1) a receipt from J. P. Morgan & Co., (2) a receipt from the French war relief society which attends to the monthly disbursement of each such individual fund, (3) letters direct from the one helped by the fund, or, if too young, from his or her parent.

Owing to this personal and individual system, a contributor in America to war relief through the American Ouyvoir Fund knows exactly what is done in France with his gift and also receives regularly letters which keep him informed of the good his money is doing.

Checks should be made out as follows: "J. P. Morgan & Co., for account American Ouyvoir Fund," and mailed to American Ouyvoir Fund, 20 Fifth Avenue, New York, with a letter stating the purpose for which the contribution is intended.

Checks may be mailed direct to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, and at the same time a letter explaining the object of the fund sent to the American Ouyvoir Fund, 20 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Each yearly fund is payable in advance. No guarantee is asked regarding continuance of such yearly payments, but each contributor is requested to kindly give three months' notice of his intention to discontinue the same.



# Brief histories of French soldiers' children whose fathers have been killed in the war

(The numbers correspond with those on pictures)

Nos. 1 and 2—R. B——, born in Paris September 8, 1906, is a good looking, intelligent boy whose father was killed March 6, 1915. The father was a house builder. The mother is now working in a dressmaking establishment. The little girl, B. B——, was born in Paris October 15, 1914. Mother is having great difficulty in making enough to bring up the children. A small fund would help her keep them at home and educate them. (\$48 each.)

No. 3—R. R——, born September 7, 1913, lost his father, who was killed in the battle of the Marne. The mother also is dead. The nurse of the child will not be separated from it and insists on taking care of it, but finds the burden heavy. She is poor and kind. A small fund would greatly help her to bring up and educate the child. (\$36.)

Nos. 5 and 6—L. M——, born July 8, 1906; R. M——, born December 25, 1913. Mother died before the war; father was killed in the war. The aunt has temporarily taken them in, but is unable to earn enough to continue bringing up the children without help. These two children are exceptionally interesting and intelligent. (\$60 a year each.)

No. 7—R. A——, born July 8, 1914; lost his father November 6, 1914, at Baixchotte, Belgium. Father was a gardener. As the child was so young the mother could not place her and the odd jobs that she managed to get she was obliged to give up on account of ill health. She is at present staying with her family who live in the country, but they are very old and very poor. She would be most grateful to anybody who would help her to enable her to keep her child with her. \$36 a year would be necessary.

Nos. 8 and 9—Two little girls, four and two years old, whose father was killed January 1, 1915, at Bois le Pretre. Mother needs help to keep the children with her. (\$36 each.)

No. 10—G. L—— is the little girl of a soldier killed in the war, leaving a widow in want. (\$36.)

No. 11—G. L——, a boy of four, and M. L——, a girl of five, have been left without means of support by the father, who was killed at the beginning of the war. He had saved \$4, which he sent home as a present to his children, and was killed the same day. Mother requires help to bring up the children at home. (\$40 each.)

No. 13—H. M——, born in Paris August 23, 1913. Father killed October 3, 1914, at the battle of Roney. Mother is in delicate health but is working hard to keep her child with her. She sews and does housework but is unable to make ends meet. (\$36.)

No. 14—Lieutenant J—— was killed April 9, 1915. The father was a manager of a factory. The mother, who before the war was in comfortable circumstances, was left with practically no means, with a little boy, M. J——, born March 18, 1914. She has gone to work, but what she can make, with her very small pension, does not enable her to educate her child to a profession. The mother is a refined woman of the better class. (\$120.)



89

79-80

11

177-18-19

208-9

136

221

253-4-5-6

81-2-3

162

264

97

96

232

Nos. 15 and 16—R. R.—, born March 1, 1904, and L. R.—, born October 11, 1907, are the children of H. R.—, killed at the battle of Is-Sur-Lille. A small fund would enable the hard-working mother to keep these children with her. (\$30 each.)

Nos. 17 and 18—R. C.— was killed November 5, 1914, leaving a widow with two boys. Mother needs a fund to keep these children with her. (\$36 each.)

No. 19—A. B.—, born June 4, 1909, is the intelligent and interesting son of a soldier who was three times wounded and three times returned to fight and was finally killed November 14, 1914. The mother, who before the war was in comfortable circumstances, had never need to work. She has since gone courageously to work, but is unable to make enough money to give her child the education it deserves, especially as her health has suffered by the shock caused by her husband's death. She is a refined woman and worthy of help. (\$100.)

Nos. 30 and 31—M. T. X.—, born November 22, 1908, a little girl, and L. K.—, born in 1913, are the two children of a soldier killed in November, 1914, at the battle of Abremont. The mother has been left in straitened circumstances and needs a fund for keeping the two children with her and educating them. (\$30 each.)

Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39—R. L.—, born April 30, 1902; S. L.—, born October 6, 1903; O. L.—, born May 28, 1908, and V. L.—, born April 1, 1910. The father was killed at Arras July 15, 1915. Before the war he was a life insurance agent. The society has found employment for the widow, who is a refined and intelligent woman, at the Minister of Finance's, but the remuneration is too small to enable her to bring up and educate her children. (\$60 each.)

Nos. 40 and 41—The two children F.— are orphans, the father having been killed in the war and the mother having died. The grandmother is caring for the children. A fund is required for helping her to do this and educating them. (\$60 each.)

No. 43—A. D.—, born October 18, 1905, son of the soldier B.— of the 16th regiment of infantry, killed at the battle of Courcelles le Comte October 3, 1914. (\$30.)

No. 44—S. G.— is a bright and intelligent child four years old. The child has been temporarily put in a charitable home. The society has found employment for the mother at the Minister of Finance's. Notwithstanding this, she does not earn enough to enable her to keep the child with her and educate it as it should be, as the father was a stock broker and had a seat in the Paris Stock Exchange. (\$100.)

No. 46—L. D.—, nine years old, is the son of a refined family formerly in comfortable circumstances. Father was killed on January 27, 1915. (\$100.)

No. 47a—S. P.—, born April 12, 1911, and O. P.—, born January 8, 1913, are the two little girls of P.—, killed October 5, 1915, at Crony. Mother is working but does not earn enough to bring up and educate the children with her. (\$40 each.)

No. 47b—M. M——, born July 19, 1909; lost his father, who was killed at Bois le Pretre July 10, 1915. Mother is hard working, but does not earn enough to bring up child suitably. (\$36.)

No. 50—Y. D——, born July 13, 1903. The father, H. D——, of the 16th regiment of infantry, was killed at Courcelle le Comte October 3, 1914. Child's mother left in straitened circumstances. (\$30.)

No. 52—B. S——. Soldier, killed early in the war in 1914, left a widow with an attractive little boy four years old. Mother needs a fund to educate the child. (\$40.)

No. 53—A. L—— is the son of G. L——, whose profession was high-grade stone carving. After eight months' campaign in the war he was "reformed," owing to severe sickness incurred by hardship, which has left him incapacitated for work. So far, the government has only allowed pensions for mutilated soldiers, so that his wife has no allowance. A. L—— is eight years old and will not, therefore, be able to earn his living for many years. He is very intelligent, however, and draws well. A fund of \$100 a year would enable the boy to be educated as a draftsman.

No. 54—L. R—— is the little girl of a soldier killed in the war. The mother requires help to bring up the child. (\$30.)

No. 55—R. J. L—— is the little daughter of an artist who, before the war, was a singer in a well-known Opera Comique in Paris. The mother has been left without any means for bringing up or educating the girl and a fund of \$70 a year would be of the greatest service to this woman in helping her to support and educate her child.

No. 56—M. H—— is the only child of a brave French soldier killed in battle. His mother has been left without any means of support, but is bravely trying to support herself and the child by such work as she is able to get. A fund of \$60 a year will enable this poor woman to give her child a good education.

Nos. 58 and 59—L. A. I——, born September 30, 1907, and P. J. I——, born July 5, 1909. Father was killed May 14, 1915. The mother has no resources except the government pension. She has no sewing machine, and therefore cannot work at home. She is making small sums at odd jobs and will be unable to keep her two boys with her and educate them unless she receives a small fund. (\$40 each.)

No. 60—M. D—— is the little son of C. D——, a non-commissioned officer in charge of a rapid-firing gun, who was killed in the war. The illustration here given is from a photograph on a post-card with a touching message from the boy to the father, which was found on the father's body. The mother is left without means. (\$60.)

No. 61—L—— was wounded on October 28, 1914, in the battle of Carnoy. He was taken prisoner by the Germans and died from his wounds February 13, 1915, at Wittemberg. Before the war he was salesman for a well-known wholesale drygoods store in Paris. Father was mobilized August 3, 1914. The little girl, H. L——, was born three days after, on August 6, 1914. The mother is very hardworking and very interesting; needs help to bring up the child. (\$80.)

Nos. 63 and 64—R. F——, nine years old, and M. F——, six years old, are the two daughters of the soldier F—— killed in battle. They have been left under the care of a mother in straitened circumstances. The two little girls are attractive and intelligent and worthy of being helped to a good education. (\$60 each.)

Nos. 65, 66 and 67—M—— was killed August 25, 1914. The widow was left without any means but a small pension, with three children; a boy six years old, a daughter four years old and a little girl two years old. A fund is asked to enable the mother to keep them with her and educate them. (\$48 each.)

No. 68—The soldier Q—— was killed, leaving a widow and daughter without means. They were a happy, united couple. The mother, broken in health by the death of her husband, cannot make enough money to support and educate her little daughter, six years old. (\$60.)

Nos. 69 and 70—The soldier D—— was killed, leaving two boys, C. M. D——, born February 8, 1906, and R. R. D——, born November 3, 1908. They are nice, intelligent boys and the mother would like to educate them to a trade or profession. (\$50 each.)

Nos. 71 and 72—The soldier F—— was killed in battle on September 25, 1915, leaving a boy nine years old and a girl seven years old. Both of these children are attractive and intelligent. Without means for education. (\$60 each.)

No. 73—The only little girl of X—— killed in the war, leaving a widow in poor circumstances. (\$48.)

No. 74—A little boy six years old whose father was killed in the war needs a fund for his education. (\$50.)

No. 75—R. C—— is the little boy one and one-half years old of the soldier C——, killed June 3, 1915. (\$40.)

No. 76—G. P—— two years old. Father missing since August 25, 1914. Poor little mother, ill, has been unable to work. \$36 a year is necessary to enable her to keep her child with her.

Nos. 77 and 78—Are two little boys, seven and eight years old, left by the death of their father without means for support or education. (\$60 each.)

Nos. 79 and 80—A. L——, four years old, and M. L——, two years old, are two little daughters of H. L——, who was severely wounded and died in the hospital at Failase on October 27, 1914, leaving a wife in very straitened circumstances. (\$36 each.)

Nos. 81, 82 and 83—Are three little girls, aged two, three and four years, daughters of the soldier C—— who was killed in the war. (\$36 each.)

Nos. 84 and 85—The soldier O—— was killed in battle, leaving a baby boy, R. O——, six months old and E. O——, a little girl seven years old. (\$40 each.)

Nos. 86 and 87—M—— and L—— are two little daughters, aged four years, of a soldier killed in battle. The mother is working hard but has no money to educate the children. (\$36 each.)

No. 89—The soldier X—— killed in the war, leaving a daughter three years old whose mother is very poor. (\$36.)

No. 90—The soldier B—— was killed October 1, 1915, leaving three little daughters (a fund has been found for one); A. B——, nine years old, and S. B——, six years old. Before the war the family were in comfortable circumstances. Mother is left without means to bring up and educate the children. (\$80 each.)

Nos. 93 and 94—Two young children, one and three years old, of the soldier M—— killed in the war, leaving a widow in straitened circumstances. (\$36 each.)

Nos. 95 and 96—G. D——, one year old, and D. D——, three years old, are the children of the soldier D—— killed in battle. Mother is struggling to make ends meet. (\$40 each.)

Nos. 97 and 98—The mother, P——, had before the war a little business now lost and is now earning her living working with a sewing machine. She has two children, A. P——, born January 25, 1904, and G. P——, born June 8, 1905. Their elder brother who had been supporting them was killed June 24, 1915. (\$36 each.)

Nos. 99 and 100—The soldier S—— was killed on December 9, 1914. He was a tinsmith, earning a comfortable living. He left a widow and two children, a girl born October 23, 1903, and a boy born October 21, 1905. Overcome by her husband's death, Mrs. S—— for a year was incapable of work. Lately the society has found employment for her at a small salary at the Minister of Finance's, which her health has recently forced her to leave. She needs a fund for supporting and educating her children. (\$48 each.)

Nos. 101 and 102—Are the two extremely pretty girls of the soldier S—— killed in the war. They are aged three and five years. (\$50 each.)

No. 103—S. C——, a little girl four years old, daughter of a soldier killed in battle. (\$36.)

No. 104—The father of R. B—— was killed in the war. The boy is six years old. (\$36.)

Nos. 105 and 106—The widow has been left by the death of her husband without means of supporting and educating her two children, a daughter seven years old and a son six years old. (\$30 each.)

No. 109—M. A——, born April 5, 1906; father was killed August 23, 1914, at Garcienne, Belgium; an intelligent boy, needing a fund for his education. (\$60.)

Nos. 112 and 113—M. L. B——, born January 21, 1910, and G. M. B——, born November 6, 1908, are two little daughters of the soldier B——, killed March 2, 1915. Family before the war were comfortably off. Mother now in need. (\$50 each.)

No. 114—L. R.—, born March 29, 1904, lost his father, who was killed September 12, 1914. Mother is a refined woman and the boy unusually promising; in comfortable circumstances but became suddenly poor. (\$100.)

No. 115—P— is a little boy, eighteen months old, of a soldier killed in battle; formerly comfortably off. (\$70.)

No. 116—M. L. L.—, a thirteen-year-old girl, has been left by the death of her father in straitened circumstances; needs a fund for support and education. (\$60.)

Nos. 119 and 120—Madame P— lost her husband July 15, 1915. She was left with two little girls, eight and ten years of age. She is very anxious to keep these children with her and she is trying to get a position where she can make a little something, but with the small amount she has been able to earn, finds it very difficult, owing to the increased cost of living, etc. Before the war the family were very comfortable. Would it not be possible to find some kind person who would give \$8 a month to help her keep her children with her and educate them?

Nos. 122 and 123—A. W— and R. W— are twin brothers, born July 4, 1904. The father, a lieutenant in the French army, was well known for his bravery; he was killed February 28, 1915. He was a travelling salesman and made a good income. The widow's affairs, which are very much tangled up, are being straightened out by the legal department of the society. The boys are eager to be educated to some trade or profession so as to take care of their mother. The mother is working hard but is unable to earn enough to educate the boys to a profession. (\$96 each.)

Nos. 124, 125 and 126—Are the very attractive children of the soldier L—, killed in battle. They belong to a family of the better class, impoverished by the war and the death of their father. A fund is needed for bringing up and educating these three children. (\$100 each.)

No. 131—J. C— was born October 5, 1914; the next month, November, 1914, her father was killed in battle, never having seen his child. The mother is left without means, and a fund of \$50 a year would be of the greatest help to her in bringing up and educating her child.

No. 136—T. B— is the little boy of a soldier who was killed in the battle of Champagne, March 6, 1915, who, by special army order, had been mentioned for his bravery. The mother has been left without means to educate her boy. (\$48.)

Nos. 137, 138 and 139—The father of the three little P— girls was killed in action, May 26, 1915. The mother, who is of the better class, has been left in very straitened circumstances, and a fund is requested for educating these children. (\$60 each.)

Nos. 142, 143 and 144—The soldier R. B— was killed on May 25th, at Aix Nonettes. Two days before, on May 23d, he had been specially mentioned and had been awarded the cross of war. His widow is left without means, with three sons to support and educate. Their ages are, respectively, one, eight and nine years. A fund for enabling the mother to keep the children with her and educate them is needed. (\$48 each.)

Nos. 145, 146 and 147—Madame D——, left with three babies: A. J. M. D——, born January 12, 1912; C. N. D——, born December 23, 1912, and E. J. B. D——, born November 3, 1913. She finds it impossible to educate her children and would be most grateful for the sum of \$36 each.

Nos. 148 and 149—R. B——, born June 6, 1908, and M. B——, born March 8, 1910. Their father was an artist, painter on porcelain. He was killed at Ypres, November 24, 1914. The mother was left with her two children without means of support. At present she has managed to get a position as concierge (doorkeeper) which enables her to exist but not educate her children. A fund of \$80 a year would enable the mother to educate these children.

Nos. 150 and 151—M. P——, born February 28, 1911, and P——, born March 21, 1915, are the two little boys of a French soldier who died in a hospital from wounds received in battle. The mother at present is supporting the children by making millinery at home, as she cannot leave her children. The father before the war had a good position, but his death leaves the mother without any means excepting what she can herself earn. A fund is desired to help the mother bring up and educate her children. (\$60 each.)

No. 153—G. M. R——, born August 22, 1914. Lost her father November 11, 1914. He was killed in Belgium at Bischoffe. He joined the army the first day of mobilization and was killed three weeks later without ever having seen his little girl. He was sent on a perilous scouting expedition in which he lost his life. (\$48.)

Nos. 154 and 155—A. D——, a boy ten years old, and O. D——, a girl seven years old, are left with their mother, who is unable to support them and would be most grateful for \$18 each.

No. 156—P. G——, born February 27, 1912. Before the war his father had a well-paying position in an office and made largely enough to support his wife and bring up his child. The mother had a small baker shop which has since gone. She has put the child with her parents in the country, who are poor, and is herself working. A fund of \$70 a year would enable this mother to keep the child with her and educate it.

Nos. 157 and 158—E. V——, eight years old, and A. V——, six years old, two little girls, are left with their mother, who is without any work. She finds herself in a position where it is impossible for her to exist. Would be very grateful for \$50 a year each.

Nos. 159 and 160—L. H—— and E. H——. Their father, who was bookkeeper in a woolen factory near Nancy, was corporal in the Forty-second Regiment of Territorials. He was wounded in a battle at Bois le Pretre and died in the hospital at Chambery on September 18, 1915. The mother, left without means, is now employed as a loom hand in the factory of which her husband was bookkeeper. Occupied all day, she is unable to attend to the education of her two children, aged ten and twelve years. Her brother is a school professor with little means and can only give his time to the children on Sundays. The father who was killed was very desirous of his boys being brought up as mechanics. A fund of \$120 a year would enable the mother to bring up these two boys as the father had expected to do.

Nos. 161 and 162—G. G——, two years old; H. G——, four years old, lost their father early in the war. He and his wife had a little shop. Owing to the death of the father and general war conditions, the little business became involved, and although the judicial department of the society has without charge helped to straighten out matters, there will be losses in its liquidation. Mrs. G—— is left with two children, and without help will not be able to bring them up. (\$40 each.)

Nos. 163 and 164—M. L——, a boy thirteen years old, and M. L——, a girl eleven years old, whose father was killed in the war. The widow is very anxious for a fund of \$60 a year apiece to enable her to have the children taught a trade.

No. 165—Sergeant C—— was killed in battle, leaving a widow in poor health and a little boy six years old. The mother tries her best to work, but owing to her delicate condition is unable to earn much. The boy, P. H. C——, is temporarily being taken care of in one of the Society's homes. The mother would like to be able to keep the child with her and educate it. (\$72.)

No. 166—The father of M. D—— was killed in November, 1915. The mother has been left without means with a child which is three years old. Her own parents are very poor and unable to support her. She is trying to earn her own living, which is very difficult at present, as everything is very dear. She does not wish to be separated from her little girl, and it is hoped that a fund of \$60 a year will be given to enable her to keep her child with her and educate it.

No. 167—The father of J. L—— was killed at Beaumont on September 25, 1914. The mother has a grown-up daughter who is being taught a trade. Employment has been found for the mother sufficient to support her. A fund is needed to help bring up the small boy. (\$48.)

Nos. 169, 170 and 171—The father, G——, at the battle of Bois le Petre on April 9, 1915, was severely wounded and died shortly afterward, leaving a widow and three children without means. (\$36 each.)

No. 174—Y. B——, born September 28, 1911; lost her father in the early part of the war. Help is required to bring up and educate the child. (\$40.)

Nos. 175 and 176—P. G——, born December 20, 1913; M. F. G——, born December 27, 1914. Father killed in the battle of the Marne; mother poor. (\$40 each.)

No. 177—V. Y——, four years old; father killed in battle; mother with difficulty earning her living; without means for educating the child. (\$36.)

No. 178—L. H——, born March 2, 1909. Father, who belonged to the Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry, was killed at the battle of Lencourt, October 6, 1914. Mother without means to bring up the child. (\$48.)

Nos. 179, 180, 181 and 182—E. D——, born April 20, 1909; Y. D——, born February 4, 1911; R. D——, born December 30, 1912; D——, born November 2, 1914; lost their father, who was killed May 26, 1915, at Carenay. Mother, left entirely without resources, is working courageously but is heavily burdened with her four children to bring up and educate. (\$36 each.)

No. 183—R. H —, three years old, lost his father in the war. Fund is asked for the child's support and education. (\$60.)

No. 184—S. L. B —. Father was killed December 11, 1914. The mother is working to support the child and needs a small amount for its education. (\$36.)

No. 185—L. F. B —. Father was killed December 11, 1914. Mother working; begs for fund to educate the child. (\$30.)

No. 186—M. F —, born July 11, 1911, is the only son of an architect who was killed in the war. Widow was left with two children; one died soon after the father's death. Mother was left without means; is being taught stenography and typewriting and as soon as competent employment will be found for her. She will, however, not be able to educate and bring up her son as its father, the architect, had hoped to unless a fund is raised for this purpose. (\$120.)

Nos. 187 and 188—Y. E —, born January 13, 1912; R. E —, born September 25, 1913. Father was killed in battle February 24, 1915, at Perthes les Hurlus. Mother left without means is working. A fund to educate the children is asked for. (\$36 each.)

Nos. 189, 190 and 191—M. G —, six years old; A. G —, nine years old; S. G —, thirteen years old. The father, who was in the artillery, had charge of one of the celebrated 75 m.m. cannon. He was killed in action on July 23, 1915. The mother is left with her three children to bring up and educate on such work as she can get. A fund is asked to help this woman keep her children with her and educate them. (\$40 each.)

No. 192—H. A. B —, born November 21, 1914, after her father had left for the war. As he was killed on September 6th, he never knew that he had a little daughter. Mother is a hard worker but is unable to make enough to properly educate the child. (\$50.)

No. 193—R. W. —, four years old. Lost his father, who was killed September 25, 1915, at Souchez. Mother lacks necessary funds for keeping the child with her and educating it. (\$60.)

Nos. 194 and 195—A. L — and J. L — lost their father, who was killed on September 26, 1915, at Montsans on the Marne. The mother who is a fine character is doing her best to make money to support her two interesting children, but is unable to make enough to bring them up properly and educate them. (\$60 each.)

No. 196—S. B —, the little daughter of B —, who died fighting bravely for his country, needs a fund to help the mother support and educate her. (\$50.)

Nos. 197 and 198—Madame C —, who before the war was very comfortably off, through the loss of her husband finds herself in great misery. She only has the very small allowance of a widow and she has two boys to bring up and educate; \$50 a year a piece would be of the greatest possible assistance to her.

No. 199—C——, who before the war was a mason by trade, was killed on September 12th, at Saint-Souplet, leaving a mother with her little girl, A. C——, born October 15, 1914. The mother having procured a sewing machine manages with difficulty to make enough to support herself and her child. A small yearly fund would be a great help to this woman, who is said to be interesting and deserving, to bring up and educate her child. (\$40.)

Nos. 200, 201 and 202—L. B——, S. B—— and M. B——, whose ages are two-year-old twins and three years old, are the three little children of Mrs. B——, whose husband was killed. A fund of \$36 a year each for these three children, or \$100 a year for all three, added to what Mrs. B—— is earning, would enable her to keep the children with her and educate them.

No. 203—J. T—— is the little girl of a French soldier killed in battle whose mother needs \$36 a year to help her support and educate her child.

Nos. 204 and 205—C. H——, born March 7, 1913, and P. H——, born April 28, 1914, are the little girl and boy of H——, who was killed on January 20, 1915, at Bois le Pretre. The mother has been left without means for bringing up her two children. (\$50 each.)

No. 206—Madame B—— lost her husband on August 29, 1914. She has one little girl. This child is placed in a family who are very kind to her, but the mother is very anxious to have an income of 25 francs per month, which will enable her to keep the child with her.

No. 207—P. S—— is the little girl, twenty months old, of S——, who was killed on January 6, 1915, at the battle of the Argonne. The mother is left with nothing but a small government pension. Mother is unable to work and is in need. (\$48.)

Nos. 208 and 209—Mrs. A——, whose husband was killed in battle, was left with two little girls, three and four years old. The mother is working, but finds it hard to make ends meet and has no money for bringing up her two little girls. (\$40 each.)

Nos. 210 and 211—R. C—— and A. C—— are the little girl and little boy of the soldier C—— who was killed at Remiremont, July 16, 1915. The mother is left without means excepting her pension. A small yearly fund to help her bring up and educate her children would be most welcome. (\$40 each.)

Nos. 213, 214 and 215—These three little girls are the children of a well known civil engineer who had enjoyed a good income during life, but the family through the loss of the father has been left practically without any income. The mother and father were of good social standing and the children had been brought up in comfort. All is now changed. A fund is urgently required by the mother to enable her to give the children a fair education somewhat along the lines of their former instances. (\$120 each.)

Nos. 216 and 217—The husband of Mrs. L. M. — was killed on September 29, 1915, at the battle of Vamy. The husband was a corporal in the Forty-third Colonial Artillery and very much esteemed by his superiors. He left two children—a boy and a girl—born, respectively, March 15, 1910, and December 9, 1911. The mother has come to Paris and got a position on the underground railway, but does not make money enough to bring up her two children. A small sum would be a very great help to this hard-working mother. (\$30 each.)

No. 218—D—— was a soldier of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry. He was killed on December 5, 1914, leaving a widow, with one boy eight years old. The father was a skilled workman, making fine furniture. The boy has been temporarily put in a home which costs the mother \$6 a month, which it is very difficult for her to find. A fund would enable the mother to bring up and educate the boy at home. (\$60.)

No. 219—H—— was a soldier of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, who died from an illness contracted in the trenches. As he was not killed, the widow gets no pension. The father before the war was a skilled mechanic and made a good income. The widow has no trade or profession; however, she is working but does not make enough to bring up and educate her little girl. A small fund would help her do this. (\$60.)

No. 220—Madame L—— lost her husband November 29, 1914, at d'Ambleucy (Aisne). She has one child, six years old. She is very courageous. She is one of twelve children and has lost many brothers in the war, so that she cannot hope for any help from her own family, all of whom have large families to support. The Society has been able to place the little girl in one of their educational establishments where she will be taught a trade. The directress of this establishment has notified us that the child is extremely intelligent and that they would be very pleased, if the mother could afford it, to give her an education which would permit her to become a school teacher. The mother would have to pay \$3 a month for this education and naturally this expense would increase when the child got a little older. It is very doubtful if she can manage, in spite of her efforts, to pay this price, which she is most anxious to do to allow her child to take this opportunity. Would be most grateful for \$60 a year.

No. 221—Mrs. Q—— lived in the country with her husband, who was a farmer. He was killed February 15, 1915. The mother has been left without means. A small sum added to the little she can earn would be a great blessing in enabling her to bring up her child. (\$10.)

Nos. 222 and 223—A—— was killed October 6, 1914, at Arras, leaving a widow with two children; a girl, E. A——, born July 6, 1908, and a boy, R. A——, born October 10, 1909. Mother is in delicate health and unable to work much. The little girl has been put temporarily in a charitable home. The boy stays with his mother. She has great difficulty in making ends meet. A small fund would enable the mother to keep the children with her and educate them. (\$36 each.)

Nos. 230 and 231—L—— was killed at Attischy September 23, 1914. He was a tinsmith by profession and made good wages. His wife did sewing at home. With the war, there was practically no work, and as the children require her care at home the mother is in want for means for bringing them up and educating them. The little girl, G. L——, was born July 12, 1910, and the boy, R. L——, October 7, 1913. A small fund would enable the mother to keep her children with her and educate them. (\$40 each.)

No. 232—P—— was killed at the battle of Vimy October 1, 1915. By profession he was a farmer. The only child, a boy, B. B——, was born November 9, 1907. He is a clever, intelligent boy, but the mother has not means for bringing him up. (\$48.)

Nos. 233, 234 and 235—Mr. and Mrs. P—— were a hard-working couple and before the war had managed to bring up their little family of three children in comparative comfort. The death of the father has changed all this and the mother is left with practically no means and three boys to bring up. A. B——, born February 22, 1907; R. B——, born April 1, 1909; J. B——, born December 29, 1912. The mother needs help to enable her to keep the children with her and educate them. (\$36 each.)

Nos. 236 and 237—G. P——, born March 1, 1908, and P. P——, born January 10, 1910, lost their father, who was killed April 25, 1915. Their father, P——, was made corporal in the Sixty-seventh Regiment of Infantry; then made sergeant and then adjutant on the battlefield; was twice mentioned in military dispatches for bravery. Fought at Verdun, Voevre, Saint Remy and Eparges, where he saved the life of his commander; was struck by a shell April 24th and died on the 25th. Mrs. P—— had a little business, but owing to poor health and the death of her husband it has been closed down. She is now without a situation, with the two boys to support and educate. (\$60 each.)

No. 238—R. R——, born November 13, 1904, son of Captain R——, killed at Fontenroy September 20, 1914. The widow is left with four children, one an infirm girl and three boys. The eldest volunteered for service December 22, 1915. The Government has placed her in a tobacco shop, which brings her in about \$200 a year. A second son is about to enter the military college at Saint Cyr. The third son above mentioned needs a fund for his education. The father was a refined gentleman; mother belongs to the better class. (\$120.)

Nos. 239, 240 and 241—A. A. E——, born March 16, 1901; H. A. E——, born March 17, 1903, and L. A. E——, born February 6, 1908; lost their father, a captain in the artillery, who was killed September 24, 1914, at Minacourt. During the war Captain E—— had his pay of \$90 a month, which enabled the family to get along. They were a happy and united family. Mother now has only the pension allowed by the Government, about \$300 a year. She is a refined woman of the better class, and, notwithstanding all her efforts, finds it impossible to educate and bring up her children without help. (\$120 each.)

No. 242—R. P——, born March 12, 1911. His father was killed at Bois la Grurie August 6, 1915. Before the war P—— was employed by the well-known house of Potin and earned a good living. The mother at present is earning her living sewing, but cannot manage to make enough money to keep her child with her and educate him. (\$60.)

No. 243—P. P——, born December 4, 1908, lost his father, who died from pneumonia caught in the trenches August 13, 1915. This does not entitle the widow to a pension. Father before his death had a good, paying position. The mother did dressmaking. At present there is little demand for this profession. Boy is bright and intelligent. (\$50.)

No. 244 and 245—P. L. K——, born May 30, 1909, and R. F. K——, born July 30, 1910. Father was killed October 6, 1915, in the battle of Butte de Souain. K—— before the war was a travelling salesman for a wholesale grocer and made enough to keep his family in comfort. The father's death has ended all this. The mother, who is in delicate health, is prostrated by the war and her husband's death. She only has a pension of 35 cents a day. Her home in Rheims was entirely destroyed by shells. She is now living in Paris in great want. (\$50 each.)

No. 246—J. C——, born June 15, 1911. Father was killed in Servia November 2, 1915. In order to earn a living the mother is working at a loom in a factory. Leaving there through ill health she went to a village which was invaded by the Germans and was obliged to escape, finally reaching Paris, where she is working in a factory. Her home has been burned. She only has a pension of 35 cents a day and she cannot make enough to bring up and educate her little boy of five. (\$48.)

Nos. 247 and 248—S. C——, six years old, and M. C——, two years old. Father was killed in September, 1914. Mother is left without means to educate her children. (\$36 each.)

Nos. 247 and 248—Susan C——, five and one-half years old, and Madeleine C——, one and one-half years old. The father disappeared in September, 1914. The mother, after months of waiting and inquiry, in February, 1916, recognized among the articles found on the battlefield her husband's watch and a few trifles. She would be most grateful to anybody who would be willing to help her. (\$50 a year each.)

Nos. 249 and 250—Guy V. D. K——, three years old, and George V. D. K——, two years old; lost their father, June 12, 1915, at Neuville-Saint Vast. The mother of these two pretty children had married Mr. V. D. K—— when he had become one of the directors at the Gallery Lafayette, with a promising future. Father went bravely to the front to do his duty as a Frenchman and did ten months' fighting without a day of rest. He received the cross of war on June 8, 1915; he was wounded and died on June 12th. Mother, left alone with her two children, finds it very difficult to support them as she only has her government allowance. She has work at the Magasins der Printemps, but she has been obliged to put her youngest child with a nurse to enable her to do this and her mother-in-law has taken the other child. She is obliged to pay for the keep of this child. Her brothers-in-law are both at the front and they have left families also that need help. She would be most grateful to anybody who would enable her to keep her children with her, and it is so terrible for a mother who suffered such a loss to be obliged to separate from her children.

No. 251—A. B——, four years old. Father was killed at Harazee July 16, 1915. Widow is without any parents and is left alone to bring up the little boy. She used to work at the celebrated furrier Revillion, but in order to keep the boy with her now works on furs at home. This work is very precarious; she cannot make enough to educate her boy. (\$48.)

No. 252—P. G——, born May 28, 1909. Father is a prisoner in Germany. Mother died from grief September 24, 1915; child being cared for by grandmother, who is very poor. (\$40.)

No. 253—S. B——, born October 2, 1903; P. B——, born December 9, 1905; M. B——, born March 20, 1908; and A. B——, born April 21, 1913. Father was killed June 2, 1915, at the battle of Labyrinth; before the war he worked in a factory, where he made a good salary. Mother, who is ill, is left without means with four children to bring up and educate. Mother is a very deserving woman. (\$48 each.)

Nos. 257 and 258—R. Y——, born August 22, 1904. Father died from pneumonia taken in the trenches October 23, 1914, leaving a widow without a pension, with two children, the boy mentioned, and a little girl, Y. R——, born July 6, 1907. She has \$50 a year to live on. (\$40 each.)

Nos. 259, 260 and 261—M. F——, born February 3, 1907; R. F——, born August 14, 1905; G. F——, born September 7, 1911. Father was killed October 7, 1914 at des Loges; he was a mason and earned a comfortable living. Widow has been left in poverty, not knowing any profession and not being able to work hard. (\$36 each.)

Nos. 263a and 263b—R. J——, five years old, lost her father, who was killed at Arras. Widow left with two little girls, one above mentioned and one four years old. Before the war they had a little house in the country, the father earning his livelihood by gardening, the mother helping. Mother has had to move from her house, but continues to do farm work. (\$36 each.)

No. 264—R. G——, five years old. Father died from wounds in the hospital of Zuydehooft May 4, 1915. Father was a sailor. The mother worked on a farm. Widow left with two children, the one above mentioned and another nine years old; in great misery. (\$36 each.)

No. 265—A. D——, born May 2, 1911. Father was killed at Bois Sabat February 12, 1914. Mother very courageous and working hard, but cannot earn enough to educate her little girl. (\$10.)

Association Nationale Francaise  
Pour la Protection des Familles des  
**MORTS POUR LA PATRIE**

5 Rue Pre-aux-Clers — Paris

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